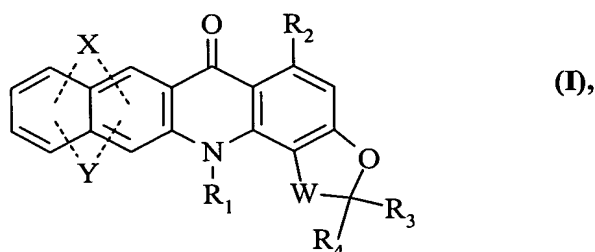


## LISTING OF CLAIMS

1. (previously presented) A method for treating a living animal body afflicted with a cancer selected from lung and ovarian carcinoma, comprising the step of administering to the living animal body an amount of a compound selected from those of formula (I):



wherein :

- X and Y, which may be the same or different, represent, independently of one another, a group selected from :

- hydrogen and halogen,
- mercapto, cyano, nitro, linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)-trihaloalkyl and linear or branched trihalo-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl-carbonylamino,
- groups of formulae -ORa, -NRaRb, -NRa-C(O)-T<sub>1</sub>, -O-C(O)-T<sub>1</sub>, -O-T<sub>2</sub>-NRaRb, -O-T<sub>2</sub>-ORa, -NRa-T<sub>2</sub>-NRaRb, -NRa-T<sub>2</sub>-ORa and -NRa-T<sub>2</sub>-CO<sub>2</sub>Ra wherein :

- \* Ra represents a group selected from hydrogen and linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, aryl and aryl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl wherein the alkyl moiety is linear or branched,

- \* Rb represents a group selected from hydrogen and linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, aryl and aryl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl wherein the alkyl moiety is linear or branched,

or

**Ra+Rb**, together with the nitrogen atom carrying them, form a monocyclic 5- or 6-membered heterocycle optionally containing in the cyclic system a second hetero atom selected from oxygen and nitrogen,

- \* T<sub>1</sub> represents a group selected from linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, linear or branched (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkenyl, aryl, aryl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl (wherein the alkyl moiety is linear or branched), and linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylene substituted by a group selected

from -ORa and -NRaRb wherein Ra and Rb are as defined hereinbefore,

\* **T<sub>2</sub>** represents linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylene,

it being understood that the substituents X and Y may be present on either of the two adjacent benzene rings,

• **R<sub>1</sub>** represents hydrogen or linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl,

• **R<sub>2</sub>** represents a group selected from hydrogen and linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, -ORa, -NRaRb, -NRa-C(O)-T<sub>1</sub>, -O-C(O)-T<sub>1</sub>, -O-T<sub>2</sub>-NRaRb, -O-T<sub>2</sub>-ORa, -NRa-T<sub>2</sub>-NRaRb, -NRa-T<sub>2</sub>-ORa and -NRa-T<sub>2</sub>-CO<sub>2</sub>Ra, wherein Ra, Rb, T<sub>1</sub> and T<sub>2</sub> are as defined hereinbefore,

• **R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>**, which may be the same or different, represent, independently of one another, hydrogen or linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl,

• **W** represents a group of formula -CH(R<sub>5</sub>)-CH(R<sub>6</sub>)-, -CH=C(R<sub>7</sub>)-, -C(R<sub>7</sub>)=CH- or -C(O)-CH(R<sub>8</sub>)- wherein :

\* **R<sub>5</sub> and/or R<sub>6</sub>**, represent, independently of the other, a group selected from -W<sub>1</sub>-C(W<sub>2</sub>)-W<sub>3</sub>-T<sub>1</sub>,

-W<sub>4</sub>-C(W<sub>2</sub>)-T'<sub>1</sub>, -W<sub>1</sub>-S(O)<sub>n</sub>-W<sub>3</sub>-T<sub>1</sub> and -W<sub>1</sub>-S(O)<sub>n</sub>-T<sub>1</sub> wherein :

- W<sub>1</sub> represents oxygen or sulphur or nitrogen substituted by hydrogen or by linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, aryl or aryl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl wherein the alkyl moiety is linear or branched,

- W<sub>2</sub> represents oxygen or sulphur,

- W<sub>3</sub> represents oxygen or sulphur or nitrogen substituted by hydrogen or by linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>) alkyl, aryl or aryl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl wherein the alkyl moiety is linear or branched, a bond when T<sub>1</sub> represents linear or branched (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>) alkenyl,

- W<sub>4</sub> represents sulphur or nitrogen substituted by hydrogen or by linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, aryl or aryl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl wherein the alkyl moiety is linear or branched,

- T<sub>1</sub> is as defined hereinbefore,

- T'<sub>1</sub> represents a group selected from linear or branched (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkenyl, aryl, aryl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl (wherein the alkyl moiety is linear or branched), linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-

C<sub>6</sub>)alkylene substituted by a group selected from -ORa and -NRaRb wherein Ra and Rb are as defined hereinbefore,

- n represents an integer selected from 1 and 2,

alternatively, one of R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> represents, independently of the other, a group as defined hereinbefore and the other represents a group selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy, linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl-carbonyloxy, arylcarbonyloxy, aryl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl-carbonyloxy (wherein the alkyl moiety is linear or branched), and amino optionally substituted by one or two, identical or different, linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl,

\* R<sub>7</sub> represents a group selected from hydroxy, linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy, -C(W<sub>2</sub>)-T<sub>1</sub>, -W<sub>1</sub>-C(W<sub>2</sub>)-W<sub>3</sub>-T<sub>1</sub>, -W<sub>1</sub>-C(W<sub>2</sub>)-T<sub>1</sub>, -W<sub>1</sub>-S(O)<sub>n</sub>-W<sub>3</sub>-T<sub>1</sub> and -W<sub>1</sub>-S(O)<sub>n</sub>-T<sub>1</sub> wherein W<sub>1</sub>, W<sub>2</sub>, W<sub>3</sub>, T<sub>1</sub> and n are as defined hereinbefore, or R<sub>7</sub> may represent hydrogen when R<sub>2</sub> represents -O-T<sub>2</sub>-ORa and/or when X represents hydrogen and Y, located in the 13-position of the naphthyl system of the pentacyclic skeleton, represents amino optionally substituted by one or two identical or different groups selected independently of one another from linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)acyl and linear or branched trihalo-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl-carbonyl,

\* R<sub>8</sub> represents linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy or linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl-carbonyloxy, or may have the additional meaning of hydroxy when R<sub>2</sub> represents -O-T<sub>2</sub>-ORa as defined hereinbefore,

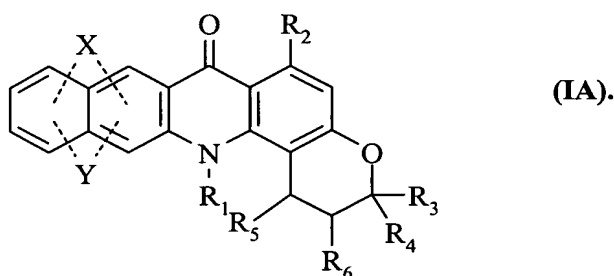
its enantiomers, diastereoisomers and N-oxides, and addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, which is effective for alleviation of the cancer,

wherein:

aryl being understood to mean phenyl or naphthyl optionally containing one or more, identical or different, substituents selected from hydroxy, halogen, carboxy, nitro, amino, linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkylamino wherein each alkyl moiety may be linear or branched, linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkoxy, linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)acyl and

linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl-carbonyloxy,  
and optical isomers thereof.

2. (previously presented) A method of claim 1, wherein the compound is selected from those of formula (IA) :



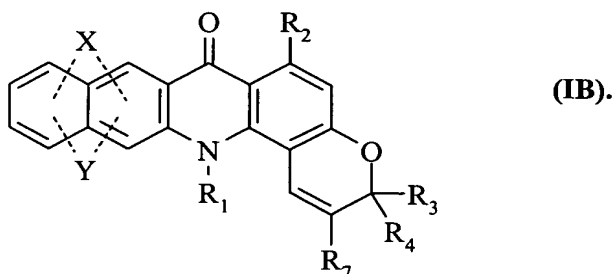
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3. (previously presented) A method of claim 2, wherein R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are identical and each represent a group of formula -W<sub>1</sub>-C(W<sub>2</sub>)-W<sub>3</sub>-T<sub>1</sub> or -W<sub>1</sub>-S(O)<sub>n</sub>-T<sub>1</sub>.

10 4. (previously presented) A method of claim 1, wherein R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are identical and each represent a group of formula -W<sub>1</sub>-C(W<sub>2</sub>)-W<sub>3</sub>-T<sub>1</sub>, wherein W<sub>1</sub> represents oxygen, W<sub>2</sub> represents oxygen, W<sub>3</sub> represents nitrogen substituted by hydrogen, linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, aryl or aryl-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl wherein the alkyl moiety is linear or branched.

5. (previously presented) A method of claim 1, wherein R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are identical and each represent a group of formula -W<sub>1</sub>-S(O)<sub>n</sub>-T<sub>1</sub> wherein W<sub>1</sub> represents oxygen.

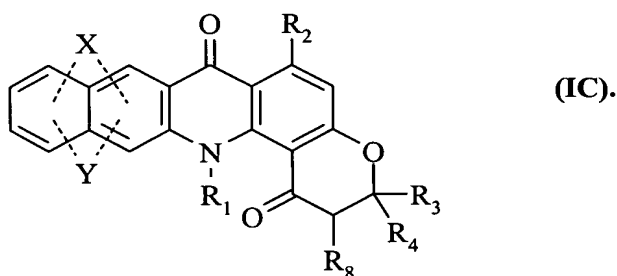
15 6. (previously presented) A method of claim 1, wherein the compound is selected from those of formula (IB) :



7. (previously presented) A method of claim 1, wherein  $R_7$  represents a group selected from  $-C(W_2)-T_1$  and  $-W_1-C(W_2)-T_1$ .

8. (previously presented) A method of claim 7, wherein  $W_1$  represents oxygen,  $W_2$  represents oxygen and  $T_1$  represents linear or branched  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl, aryl or aryl- $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl wherein the alkyl moiety is linear or branched.

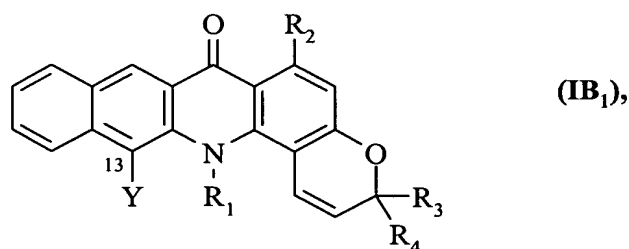
9. (previously presented) A method of claim 1, wherein the compound is selected from those of formula (IC) :



10. 10. (previously presented) A method of claim 1, wherein  $R_3$  and  $R_4$ , which may be the same or different, represent linear or branched  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkyl.

11. (previously presented) A method of claim 1, wherein  $R_2$  represents a group selected from linear or branched  $(C_1-C_6)$ alkoxy,  $-NRaRb$ ,  $-O-T_2-NRaRb$ ,  $-O-T_2-ORa$ ,  $-NRa-T_2-NRaRb$  and  $-NRa-T_2-ORa$ .

12. (previously presented) A method of claim 1, wherein the compound is selected from those of formula (IB<sub>1</sub>) :



wherein Y represents amino optionally substituted by one or two identical or different groups selected independently of one another from linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl, linear or branched (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)acyl and linear or branched trihalo-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>)alkyl-carbonyl.

13. (previously presented) A method of claim 1, wherein the compound is selected from:

- (1*S*,2*S*)-1-[[*(dimethylamino)carbonyl*]oxy]-6-methoxy-3,3,14-trimethyl-7-oxo-2,3,7,14-tetrahydro-1*H*-benzo[*b*]pyrano[3,2-*h*]acridin-2-yl dimethylcarbamate,
- (1*S*,2*S*)-6-methoxy-3,3,14-trimethyl-2-[[*(4-methylphenyl)sulphonyl*]oxy]-7-oxo-2,3,7,14-tetrahydro-1*H*-benzo[*b*]pyrano[3,2-*h*]acridin-1-yl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate,

its enantiomers, diastereoisomers, N-oxides, and addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.

14. (previously presented) A method of claim 1, wherein the compound is selected from :

- 6-methoxy-3,3,14-trimethyl-7-oxo-7,14-dihydro-3*H*-benzo[*b*]pyrano[3,2-*h*]acridin-2-yl acetate,
- 2-benzoyl-6-methoxy-3,3,14-trimethyl-3,14-dihydro-7*H*-benzo[*b*]pyrano[3,2-*h*]-acridin-7-one,
- 2-butyryl-6-methoxy-3,3,14-trimethyl-3,14-dihydro-7*H*-benzo[*b*]pyrano[3,2-*h*]-acridin-7-one,
- 2-acetyl-6-methoxy-3,3,14-trimethyl-3,14-dihydro-7*H*-benzo[*b*]pyrano[3,2-*h*]-acridin-7-one,
- 6-methoxy-3,3,14-trimethyl-7-oxo-7,14-dihydro-3*H*-benzo[*b*]pyrano[3,2-*h*]acridin-2-yl butyrate,
- 6-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-3,3,14-trimethyl-3,14-dihydro-7*H*-benzo[*b*]pyrano[3,2-*h*]-acridin-7-one,
- 13-amino-6-methoxy-3,3,14-trimethyl-3,14-dihydro-7*H*-benzo[*b*]pyrano[3,2-*h*]-acridin-7-one,
- *N*-(6-methoxy-3,3,14-trimethyl-7-oxo-7,14-dihydro-3*H*-benzo[*b*]pyrano[3,2-*h*]-acridin-13-yl)acetamide,

its enantiomers, diastereoisomers, N-oxides, and addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.

15. (currently amended) A method of claim 1, wherein the compound is 6-methoxy-3,3-dimethyl-1,7-dioxo-2,3,7,14-tetrahydro-1*H*-benzo[*b*]pyrano[3,2-*h*]acridin-2-yl acetate, its enantiomers, diastereoisomers, N-oxides, and or addition salts thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base.